EAST Search History

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L1	5	"6787152"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2007/01/07 11:58
L2	34	"5523087"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2007/01/07 12:29
L3	119	"6130254"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2007/01/07 12:42
L4	98	"6365630"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2007/01/07 12:54
L5	37	"5665367"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2007/01/07 13:01
L6	28	"5637703"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2007/01/07 12:58
L7	11099	retinoid or retinoids	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2007/01/07 13:01
L8	3344	genistein or diadzein or glycitin or biocnanin or formononetin or equol	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2007/01/07 13:01
L9	610	L8 and L7	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2007/01/07 13:02
L10	635230	dermatological or cosmetic or skin	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2007/01/07 13:03
L11	504	L9 and L10	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2007/01/07 13:11

EAST Search History

L12	7	"6030620"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2007/01/07 13:11

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NEWS 4	AUG 28	ADISCTI Reloaded and Enhanced
NEWS 5	AUG 30	CA(SM)/CAplus(SM) Austrian patent law changes
NEWS 6	SEP 21	CA/CAplus fields enhanced with simultaneous left and right truncation
NEWS 7	SEP 25	CA(SM)/CAplus(SM) display of CA Lexicon enhanced
NEWS 8	SEP 25	CAS REGISTRY(SM) no longer includes Concord 3D coordinates
NEWS 9	SEP 25	CAS REGISTRY(SM) updated with amino acid codes for pyrrolysine
NEWS 10	SEP 28	CEABA-VTB classification code fields reloaded with new classification scheme
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NEWS 14	OCT 23	CAS Registry Number crossover limit increased to 300,000 in multiple databases
NEWS 15	OCT 23	The Derwent World Patents Index suite of databases on STN has been enhanced and reloaded
NEWS 16	OCT 30	CHEMLIST enhanced with new search and display field
NEWS 17	NOV 03	JAPIO enhanced with IPC 8 features and functionality
NEWS 18	NOV 10	CA/CAplus F-Term thesaurus enhanced
NEWS 19	NOV 10	STN Express with Discover! free maintenance release Version 8.01c now available
NEWS 20	NOV 20	CAS Registry Number crossover limit increased to 300,000 in additional databases
NEWS 21	NOV 20	CA/CAplus to MARPAT accession number crossover limit increased to 50,000
NEWS 22	DEC 01	CAS REGISTRY updated with new ambiguity codes
NEWS 23	DEC 11	CAS REGISTRY chemical nomenclature enhanced
NEWS 24	DEC 14	WPIDS/WPINDEX/WPIX manual codes updated
NEWS 25	DEC 14	GBFULL and FRFULL enhanced with IPC 8 features and functionality
NEWS 26	DEC 18	CA/CAplus pre-1967 chemical substance index entries enhanced with preparation role
NEWS 27	DEC 18	CA/CAplus patent kind codes updated
NEWS 28	DEC 18	MARPAT to CA/CAplus accession number crossover limit increased to 50,000
NEWS 29	DEC 18	MEDLINE updated in preparation for 2007 reload
NEWS 30	DEC 27	CA/CAplus enhanced with more pre-1907 records

NEWS EXPRESS NOVEMBER 10 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.01c, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 25 SEPTEMBER 2006.

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NEWS LOGIN	Welcome Banner and News Items
NEWS IPC8	For general information regarding STN implementation of IPC 8
NEWS X25	X.25 communication option no longer available

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FILE LAST UPDATED: 5 Jan 2007 (20070105/ED)

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=> s amsacrine or carbenoxolone or glycyrretinic acid or phosphatidylcholine or shingomyelin or phosphatidyl

```
           911 AMSACRINE
             3 AMSACRINES
           912 AMSACRINE
                 (AMSACRINE OR AMSACRINES)
           689 CARBENOXOLONE
             1 CARBENOXOLONES
           689 CARBENOXOLONE
                 (CARBENOXOLONE OR CARBENOXOLONES)
             7 GLYCYRRETINIC
       4294577 ACID
       1563669 ACIDS
       4794595 ACID
                 (ACID OR ACIDS)
             7 GLYCYRRETINIC ACID
                 (GLYCYRRETINIC(W)ACID)
         38412 PHOSPHATIDYLCHOLINE
         32414 PHOSPHATIDYLCHOLINES
         50796 PHOSPHATIDYLCHOLINE
                 (PHOSPHATIDYLCHOLINE OR PHOSPHATIDYLCHOLINES)
             2 SHINGOMYELIN
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          4879 PHOSPHATIDYL
             4 PHOSPHATIDYLS
          4882 PHOSPHATIDYL
                 (PHOSPHATIDYL OR PHOSPHATIDYLS)
L1       55892 AMSACRINE OR CARBENOXOLONE OR GLYCYRRETINIC ACID OR PHOSPHATIDYL
               CHOLINE OR SHINGOMYELIN OR PHOSPHATIDYL

=> s phytoestrogen
          1824 PHYTOESTROGEN
          2379 PHYTOESTROGENS
L2        2748 PHYTOESTROGEN
                 (PHYTOESTROGEN OR PHYTOESTROGENS)

=> s L1 and L2
L3          11 L1 AND L2

=> dup rem L3
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L3
L4          11 DUP REM L3 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s genistein or diadzein or glycitin or biochanin or equol
          9315 GENISTEIN
             4 GENISTEINS
          9316 GENISTEIN
                 (GENISTEIN OR GENISTEINS)
            47 DIADZEIN
           349 GLYCITIN
          1073 BIOCHANIN
             2 BIOCHANINS
          1073 BIOCHANIN
                 (BIOCHANIN OR BIOCHANINS)
           613 EQUOL
             1 EQUOLS
           613 EQUOL
                 (EQUOL OR EQUOLS)
L5        9877 GENISTEIN OR DIADZEIN OR GLYCITIN OR BIOCHANIN OR EQUOL

=> s L1 and L5
L6          133 L1 AND L5

=> dup rem L6
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L6
L7          133 DUP REM L6 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s L7 and (AY<2001 or PY<2001 or PRY<2001)
L8          133 S L7
         3897165 AY<2001
        20922974 PY<2001
         3376458 PRY<2001
L9           84 L8 AND (AY<2001 OR PY<2001 OR PRY<2001)

=> s L3 and L7
L10         133 S L7
L11           7 L3 AND L10

=> d 1-7 ibib abs

L11  ANSWER 1 OF 7  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:        2007:12473  CAPLUS
TITLE:                   Pharmacological postconditioning with the
                         phytoestrogen genistein
AUTHOR(S):               Tissier, R.; Waintraub, X.; Couvreur, N.; Gervais, M.;
                         Bruneval, P.; Mandet, C.; Zini, R.; Enriquez, B.;
                         Berdeaux, A.; Ghaleb, B.
CORPORATE SOURCE:        INSERM, U 660, Creteil, F-94010, Fr.
```

SOURCE: Journal of Molecular and Cellular Cardiology (2007), 42(1), 79-87
CODEN: JMCDAY; ISSN: 0022-2828
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Estrogens are known to activate the phosphatidyl-inosityl 3-kinase (PI3K)/Akt pathway, which is central in the cardioprotection afforded by ischemic postconditioning. Therefore, our goal was to investigate whether a phytoestrogen, genistein, could induce a pharmacol. postconditioning and to investigate potential mechanisms. We used low doses of genistein in order to avoid tyrosine kinases inhibition. Thus, pentobarbital-anesthetized rabbits underwent a coronary artery occlusion followed by 4 h of reperfusion. Prior to reperfusion, they randomly received an i.v. injection of either saline (Control), 100 or 1000 μg/kg of genistein (Geni100 and Geni1000, resp.), and 10 or 100 μg/kg of 17β-estradiol (17β10 and 17β100, resp.). Infarct size (IS, % area at risk) was significantly reduced in Gen100, Gen1000 and 17β100 but not in 17β10 (6 ± 2, 16 ± 5, 12 ± 3 and 29 ± 7%, resp.) vs. Control (35 ± 4%). A significant decrease in the percentage of TUNEL-pos. nuclei within infarcted area was observed in Gen100 and 17β100 vs. Controls. The estrogen receptor antagonist fulvestrant (1 mg/kg i.v.) and the PI3K inhibitor wortmaninn (0.6 mg/kg) abolished the cardioprotective effect of genistein. Western blots also demonstrated an increase in Akt posphorylation in Gen100. In the same group, in vitro mitochondrial swelling studies demonstrated a significant inhibition of calcium-induced opening of mitochondrial transition pore vs. Controls. In conclusion, genistein exerts pharmacol. postconditioning with a similar potency as 17β-estradiol through a pathway involving activation of the estrogen receptor, of PI3K/Akt and mitochondrial preservation. Therefore, genistein should not be only considered as an inhibitor of tyrosine kinase but also as a cardioprotective estrogen.

L11 ANSWER 2 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:42120 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:95616
TITLE: Composition comprising soy and use thereof in the prevention and/or treatment of various diseases
INVENTOR(S): Hoie, Lars Henrik
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nutri Pharma Danmark Holding A/S, Den.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 165 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003004039	A2	20030116	WO 2002-IB2587	20020703
WO 2003004039	A3	20040603		
WO 2003004039	A9	20050526		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2002345255	A1	20030121	AU 2002-345255	20020703

EP 1443946 A2 20040811 EP 2002-743476 20020703
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK
US 2004234631 A1 20041125 US 2004-482537 20040628
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: EP 2001-610069 A 20010703
WO 2002-IB2587 W 20020703

AB The invention concerns soy protein, phytoestrogens, phospholipids, and dietary fibers and compns. thereof suitable for preventing, treating and/or alleviating cardiovascular diseases such as hypercholesterolemia, hypertriglyceridemia, hyperlipidemia, arteriosclerosis, hypertension and related cardiovascular diseases, for preventing and/or treating type 2 diabetes and/or the metabolic syndrome, and for preventing, treating and/or alleviating pulmonary diseases.

L11 ANSWER 3 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:597837 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:158657
TITLE: Suppression of lipid-hydroperoxide and DNA-adduct formation by isoflavone-containing soy hypocotyl tea in rats
AUTHOR(S): Haba, Ryota; Watanabe, Shaw; Arai, Yusuke; Chiba, Hiroshige; Miura, Tsutomu
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Applied Bioscience, Tokyo University of Agriculture, Tokyo, Japan
SOURCE: Environmental Health and Preventive Medicine (2002), 7(2), 64-73
CODEN: EHPMF7; ISSN: 1342-078X
PUBLISHER: Japanese Society for Hygiene
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Objective: Phytoestrogen isoflavones (IFs) are considered to suppress estrogen-related cancers through their antiestrogenic activity. The antioxidant effect of IFs, however, was not confirmed in an in vivo system, so suppression of hydroperoxide formation and resultant DNA adduct formation were studied. Methods: The antioxidant effects of the soya-hypocotyl tea (SHT), which contained daidzein (14+/-1.5 mg/l) and genistein (3+/-0.5 mg/l), were examined in Wistar rats fed the AIN-76 control diet or iron deficient diet (FeD) for 4 wk. The intake amount of the diet and IFs were measured daily. Urinary excretion of IFs was measured for 3 days before sacrifice. In addition to the blood serum lipid analyses, phosphatidylcholine hydroperoxide (PCOOH), and phosphatidylethanolamine hydroperoxide (PEOOH) production in red blood cells and the liver were measured as a biomarker of oxidants. Production of DNA adducts by oxidative stress was measured by the amount of 8-hydroxy-2'-deoxyguanosine (oh8dG) in the liver and kidney, and urine. Histol. changes were checked by H&E staining and immunohistochem. for oh8dG. Results: FeD rats showed anemia, growth retardation, hyperlipidemia. IFs only lowered the triacylglycerol level and did not change the cholesterol level. Rats fed the normal diet did not show suppression of PCOOH and PEOOH production in either red blood cells or the liver, while groups administered SHT showed suppressed production of PCOOH and PEOOH in the liver. The cumulative intake of daidzein, genistein , and the total amount of IFs showed significant inverse assocns. with urinary excretion of oh8dG. Oh8dG in the kidney showed an inverse association with the amount of oh8dG in the urine. Enzyme-histochem., a strong localization of oh8dG was found in the epithelial cells of the bile canaliculi and proximal tubules of the kidney. Conclusion: IFs and SHT showed antioxidant effects at physiol. concns. in an in vivo system. The antioxidant effects of IFs decreased oxidation stress to the nuclear DNA, which was shown by the decreased oh8dG production It is suggested that to prevent various cancers, in addition to the known antiestrogenic, antityrosine kinase, and other effects. IFs appeared to promote excretion of oh8dG.

REFERENCE COUNT: 23 THERE ARE 23 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 4 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:560959 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:237053
TITLE: Reciprocal control of expression of mRNAs for osteoclast differentiation factor and OPG in osteogenic stromal cells by genistein: evidence for the involvement of topoisomerase II in osteoclastogenesis
AUTHOR(S): Yamagishi, Takumi; Otsuka, Eri; Hagiwara, Hiromi
CORPORATE SOURCE: Research Center for Experimental Biology, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Yokohama, 226-8501, Japan
SOURCE: Endocrinology (2001), 142(8), 3632-3637
CODEN: ENDOAO; ISSN: 0013-7227
PUBLISHER: Endocrine Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Osteoclast-like cells, in cocultures with mouse spleen cells and clonal osteogenic stromal ST2 cells, are formed from spleen cells with monocyte/macrophage lineage in response to a combination of osteoclast differentiation factor (RANKL) and OPG, a decoy receptor for RANKL, produced by ST2 cells in response to 1α,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3. Treatment of ST2 cells with the natural isoflavonoid genistein for 6 h before coculture with spleen cells inhibited the formation of tartrate-resistant acid phosphatase-pos. osteoclast-like cells. When the authors measured levels of RANKL mRNA in ST2 cells, they found that genistein decreased the level of this mRNA. By contrast, the level of OPG mRNA was enhanced by genistein. Genistein is a specific inhibitor of topoisomerase II (topo II) and an inhibitor of protein tyrosine kinase, as well as being a potent phytoestrogen . To characterize the mode of action of genistein, the authors examined the effects of an inactive form of genistein (daidzein), 17β-estradiol, inhibitors of topo II, and inhibitors of tyrosine kinases on the formation of tartrate-resistant acid phosphatase-pos. osteoclast-like cells. Among the compds. tested, two inhibitors of topo II, amsacrine and etoposide, attenuated the formation of osteoclast-like cells via reciprocal regulation of the expression of mRNAs for RANKL and OPG in ST2 cells, acting similarly to genistein. The findings indicate that genistein might inhibit the formation of osteoclast-like cells via inhibition of the activity of topo II, suggesting the novel possibility that topo II might play an important role in osteoclastogenesis.
REFERENCE COUNT: 39 THERE ARE 39 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 5 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:344624 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:45320
TITLE: Compositions and treatment for nighttime persistent reproductive transition symptoms
INVENTOR(S): Wurtman, Judith J.; Lepene, Lewis D.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Internutria, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 35 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9821947	A1	19980528	WO 1997-US20964	19971118

W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ,

PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW
RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

AU 9852607	A	19980610	AU 1998-52607		19971118
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1996-751591	A	19961118
			WO 1997-US20964	W	19971118

AB Nocturnal somatic, emotional, metabolic, and cognitive symptoms of premenopausal and/or menopausal disorders are relieved by oral or topical administration of (a) ≥1 phytoestrogen, (b) melatonin, optionally (c) a mixture of remedial carbohydrates including ≥1 simple carbohydrate, ≥1 complex carbohydrate, and starch, and optionally (d) choline or a source of choline. Subjects receiving this therapy experience relief from vaginal dryness, changes in libido, sleep problems, night chills and sweats, and incontinence, as well as elimination of the need for concurrent hormone replacement therapy, an improvement in mood, decreased water retention, decreased irritability, and increased ability to concentrate or remain mentally alert during the daytime. Thus, rice pudding was prepared by blending 2 cups rice pudding mix, 1 cup milk, 1 whole egg, and a dry powder containing soy proteins 90, isoflavones 70 (comprising genistin 40 and glycetin 30), carbohydrates 50 (comprising mannose 18.5, maltotriose 30, and pregelatinized starch 1.5), and citicoline 1.5 g, pouring into paper cups, and refrigerating for 30-60 min prior to consumption.

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 6 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	1998:344623 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	129:45319
TITLE:	Composition and treatment for persistent reproductive transition symptoms
INVENTOR(S):	Wurtman, Judith J.; Lepene, Lewis D.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Internutria, Inc., USA
SOURCE:	PCT Int. Appl., 31 pp. CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Patent
LANGUAGE:	English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:	1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
WO 9821946	A1	19980528	WO 1997-US20957		19971118

W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW
RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

AU 9852606	A	19980610	AU 1998-52606		19971118
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1996-751590	A	19961118
			WO 1997-US20957	W	19971118

AB Somatic, emotional, metabolic, and cognitive symptoms of premenopausal and/or menopausal disorders are relieved by oral or topical administration of ≥1 phytoestrogen; a mixture of remedial carbohydrates including ≥1 simple carbohydrate, ≥1 complex carbohydrate, and starch; and choline or a source of choline. If the choline source is phosphatidylcholine, then the composition is substantially free of added β-sitosterol. Subjects receiving this therapy experience inhibition of breakthrough bleeding, elimination of the need for concurrent hormone replacement therapy, stimulation of osteoblast

activity, and inhibition of hardening of the vasculature, along with an improvement in mood, decreased water retention, decreased irritability, and increased ability to concentrate or remain mentally alert. Thus, a powder for reconstitution with water into a beverage contained soy proteins 60, isoflavones 45 (comprising genistein 27 and daidzein 18), carbohydrate mix 50 (comprising dextrose 18.5, maltodextrin 30, and starch 1.5), and choline 1 g.

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 7 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:388632 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:67813
TITLE: Pharmaceutical compositions containing phytoestrogens for the treatment of diabetic male sexual dysfunction
INVENTOR(S): Shlyankevich, Mark
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bio-Virus Research Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 3 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5523087	A	19960604	US 1995-389006	19950215

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1995-389006 19950215

AB A pharmaceutical composition is disclosed for the treatment of diabetic male sexual dysfunction, which comprises: (a) 45 to 60 parts by weight of one or more phytoestrogen compds. calculated as a free aglycon form of isoflavone; (b) 0 to 400, preferably 200 to 300, parts by weight of phosphatidylcholine; (c) 10 to 50 parts by weight of β-sitosterol; (d) 0 to 300, preferably 30 to 100, parts by weight of Damiana leaf dry extract; (e) 0 to 15, preferably 1 to 3 parts by weight of vitamin A; (f) 0 to 250, preferably 20 to 100, parts by weight of vitamin B1; (g) 0 to 300, preferably 50 to 150, parts by weight of vitamin B6; (h) 0 to 100, preferably 10 to 70, parts by weight of vitamin E; (i) 0 to 300, preferably 50 to 200, parts by weight of calcium contained in a biol. acceptable calcium salt; (j) 0 to 750, preferably 300 to 500, parts by weight of magnesium contained in a biol. acceptable magnesium salt; and (k) 0 to 100, preferably 10 to 90 parts by weight of zinc contained in a biol. acceptable zinc salt; in admixt. with a biol. acceptable inert carrier.

```
=> s retinoid
         12234 RETINOID
          8384 RETINOIDS
L12       15040 RETINOID
                (RETINOID OR RETINOIDS)

=> s L6 and L12
L13           1 L6 AND L12

=> d L13 ibib abs
```

L13 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:491327 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:281655
TITLE: Preclinical efficacy evaluation of potential chemopreventive agents in animal carcinogenesis models: methods and results from the NCI Chemoprevention Drug Development Program
AUTHOR(S): Steele, Vernon E.; Moon, Richard C.; Lubet, Ronald A.;

Grubbs, Clinton J.; Reddy, Bandaru S.; Wargovich, Michael; McCormick, David L.; Pereira, Michael A.; Crowell, James A.; et al.

CORPORATE SOURCE: DCPC, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, 20892, USA

SOURCE: Journal of Cellular Biochemistry (1994), (Suppl. 20), 32-54
CODEN: JCEBD5; ISSN: 0730-2312

PUBLISHER: Wiley-Liss

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB In the NCI, Chemoprevention Branch drug development program, potential chemopreventive agents are evaluated for efficacy against chemical carcinogen-induced tumors in animal models. This paper summarizes the results of 144 agents in 352 tests using various animal efficacy models. Of these results, 146 were pos., representing 85 different agents. The target organs selected for the animals model are representative of high-incidence human cancers. The assays include inhibition of tumors induced by MNU in hamster trachea, DEN in hamster lung, AOM in rat colon (including inhibition of AOM-induced aberrant crypts), MAM in mouse colon, DMBA and MNU in rat mammary glands, DMBA promoted by TPA in mouse skin, and OH-BBN in mouse bladder. The agents tested may be classified into various pharmacol. and chemical structural categories that are relevant to their chemopreventive potential. These categories include antiestrogens, antiinflammatories (e.g., NSAIDs), antioxidants, arachidonic acid metabolism inhibitors, GST and GSH enhancers, ODC inhibitors, protein kinase C inhibitors, retinoids and carotenoids, organosulfur compds., calcium compds., vitamin D3 and analogs, and phenolic compds. (e.g., flavonoids). The various categories of compds. have different spectra of efficacy in animal models. In hamster lung, GSH-enhancing agents and antioxidants appear to have high potential for inhibiting carcinogenesis. In the colon, NSAIDs and other antiinflammatory agents appear particularly promising. Likewise, NSAIDs are very active in mouse bladder. In rat mammary glands, retinoids and antiestrogens (as would be expected) are efficacious. Several of the chems. evaluated also appear to eb promising chemopreventive agents based on their activity in several of the animal models. Particularly, the ODC inhibitor DFMO was active in the colon, mammary glands, the bladder models, while the dithiolthione, oltipraz, was efficacious in all the models listed above (i.e., lung, colon, mammary glands, skin, and bladder).

```
=> s dermatological or skin care
          1912 DERMATOLOGICAL
            12 DERMATOLOGICALS
          1922 DERMATOLOGICAL
                 (DERMATOLOGICAL OR DERMATOLOGICALS)
          5697 DERMATOL
          6447 DERMATOLOGICAL
                 (DERMATOLOGICAL OR DERMATOL)
        248274 SKIN
         10002 SKINS
        253937 SKIN
                 (SKIN OR SKINS)
         51627 CARE
           181 CARES
         51787 CARE
                 (CARE OR CARES)
          3028 SKIN CARE
                 (SKIN(W)CARE)
L14       9300 DERMATOLOGICAL OR SKIN CARE

=> s L6 and L14
L15          0 L6 AND L14
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=> s skin care
        248274 SKIN
         10002 SKINS
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                 (SKIN OR SKINS)
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         51787 CARE
                 (CARE OR CARES)
L16       3028 SKIN CARE
                 (SKIN(W)CARE)

=> d 1-2 L3 ibib abs

L3   ANSWER 1 OF 11  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:        2007:12473  CAPLUS
TITLE:                   Pharmacological postconditioning with the
                         phytoestrogen genistein
AUTHOR(S):               Tissier, R.; Waintraub, X.; Couvreur, N.; Gervais, M.;
                         Bruneval, P.; Mandet, C.; Zini, R.; Enriquez, B.;
                         Berdeaux, A.; Ghaleh, B.
CORPORATE SOURCE:        INSERM, U 660, Creteil, F-94010, Fr.
SOURCE:                  Journal of Molecular and Cellular Cardiology (2007),
                         42(1), 79-87
                         CODEN: JMCDAY; ISSN: 0022-2828
PUBLISHER:               Elsevier Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE:           Journal
LANGUAGE:                English
AB   Estrogens are known to activate the phosphatidyl-inosityl
     3-kinase (PI3K)/Akt pathway, which is central in the cardioprotection
     afforded by ischemic postconditioning. Therefore, our goal was to
     investigate whether a phytoestrogen, genistein, could induce a
     pharmacol. postconditioning and to investigate potential mechanisms. We
     used low doses of genistein in order to avoid tyrosine kinases inhibition.
     Thus, pentobarbital-anesthetized rabbits underwent a coronary artery
     occlusion followed by 4 h of reperfusion. Prior to reperfusion, they
     randomly received an i.v. injection of either saline (Control), 100 or
     1000 μg/kg of genistein (Geni100 and Geni1000, resp.), and 10 or 100
     μg/kg of 17β-estradiol (17β10 and 17β100, resp.).
     Infarct size (IS, % area at risk) was significantly reduced in Gen100,
     Gen1000 and 17β100 but not in 17β10 (6 ± 2, 16 ± 5, 12
     ± 3 and 29 ± 7%, resp.) vs. Control (35 ± 4%). A significant
     decrease in the percentage of TUNEL-pos. nuclei within infarcted area was
     observed in Gen100 and 17β100 vs. Controls. The estrogen receptor
     antagonist fulvestrant (1 mg/kg i.v.) and the PI3K inhibitor wortmaninn
     (0.6 mg/kg) abolished the cardioprotective effect of genistein. Western
     blots also demonstrated an increase in Akt posphorylation in Gen100. In
     the same group, in vitro mitochondrial swelling studies demonstrated a
     significant inhibition of calcium-induced opening of mitochondrial
     transition pore vs. Controls. In conclusion, genistein exerts pharmacol.
     postconditioning with a similar potency as 17β-estradiol through a
     pathway involving activation of the estrogen receptor, of PI3K/Akt and
     mitochondrial preservation. Therefore, genistein should not be only
     considered as an inhibitor of tyrosine kinase but also as a
     cardioprotective estrogen.

L3   ANSWER 2 OF 11  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:        2006:875185  CAPLUS
TITLE:                   Effect of isoflavone administration on age-related
                         hepatocyte changes in old ovariectomized femal Wistar
                         rats
AUTHOR(S):               Castillo, C.; Salazar, V.; Ariznavarreta, C.; Vara,
                         E.; Tresguerres, J. A. F.
CORPORATE SOURCE:        Laboratory of Experimental Endocrinology, Department
                         of Physiology, School of Medicine, Complutense
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University, Madrid, Spain
SOURCE: Phytomedicine (2006), 13(7), 468-476
CODEN: PYTOEY; ISSN: 0944-7113
PUBLISHER: Elsevier GmbH
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Aging seems to be due to the accumulation of oxidative damage in cells and mols. On the other hand, menopause and ovariectomy induce deleterious effects on different organs and systems that have been shown to be counteracted by estrogens and in a not so evident form also with phytoestrogens. The present study has investigated whether the administration of a com. soy extract that contains .apprx.10% isoflavones was able to modify some parameters related to oxidative stress and inflammation in hepatocytes isolated from old ovariectomized female Wistar rats. Eighteen 22-mo-old animals that had been previously ovariectomized at 12 mo of age were divided into four groups: ovariectomized control rats, estradiol-treated ovariectomized females and ovariectomized rats treated with isoflavones. Six intact female rats of 2 mo of age were used as reference group. Hepatocytes were isolated and cultured, and carbon monoxide (CO) and nitric oxide (NO) release, as well as adenosyl triphosphate (ATP), cyclic guanosyl monophosphate (cGMP), phosphatidylcholine (PC) and lipid peroxide (LPO) content of cells were evaluated. Uterus was also removed and weighed. Hepatocytes isolated from old ovariectomized rats showed a decrease in ATP content as compared to young animals. Age also induced an increase in LPO cell content. NO, CO and cGMP were augmented with age, and PC synthesis showed a dramatic reduction Treatment with either estradiol or isoflavones were able to improve all the mentioned parameters altered in hepatocytes isolated from old ovariectomized rats, and the magnitude of the improvement was similar for both treatments. Ovariectomy induced a significant reduction in uterine weight, which was significantly counteracted by estradiol treatment but not by isoflavone administration. In conclusion, the administration of a soy extract containing isoflavones seems to prevent oxidative changes in hepatocytes isolated from old ovariectomized female rats, without modifying uterus weight

REFERENCE COUNT: 59 THERE ARE 59 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

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=> s L3 and L14
L17          0 L3 AND L14

=> s retinoid
         12234 RETINOID
          8384 RETINOIDS
L18      15040 RETINOID
                (RETINOID OR RETINOIDS)

=> s L3 and L18
L19          0 L3 AND L18

=> s vitamin A
        195476 VITAMIN
         56187 VITAMINS
        217321 VITAMIN
                (VITAMIN OR VITAMINS)
      20522344 A
L20      34940 VITAMIN A
                (VITAMIN(W)A)

=> s L3 and L20
L21          1 L3 AND L20

=> s L6 and L20
L22          4 L6 AND L20
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=> d L21 ibib abs

L21 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:388632 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:67813
TITLE: Pharmaceutical compositions containing phytoestrogens for the treatment of diabetic male sexual dysfunction
INVENTOR(S): Shlyankevich, Mark
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bio-Virus Research Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 3 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5523087	A	19960604	US 1995-389006	19950215
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1995-389006	19950215

AB A pharmaceutical composition is disclosed for the treatment of diabetic male sexual dysfunction, which comprises: (a) 45 to 60 parts by weight of one or more phytoestrogen compds. calculated as a free aglycon form of isoflavone; (b) 0 to 400, preferably 200 to 300, parts by weight of phosphatidylcholine; (c) 10 to 50 parts by weight of β-sitosterol; (d) 0 to 300, preferably 30 to 100, parts by weight of Damiana leaf dry extract; (e) 0 to 15, preferably 1 to 3 parts by weight of vitamin A; (f) 0 to 250, preferably 20 to 100, parts by weight of vitamin B1; (g) 0 to 300, preferably 50 to 150, parts by weight of vitamin B6; (h) 0 to 100, preferably 10 to 70, parts by weight of vitamin E; (i) 0 to 300, preferably 50 to 200, parts by weight of calcium contained in a biol. acceptable calcium salt; (j) 0 to 750, preferably 300 to 500, parts by weight of magnesium contained in a biol. acceptable magnesium salt; and (k) 0 to 100, preferably 10 to 90 parts by weight of zinc contained in a biol. acceptable zinc salt; in admixt. with a biol. acceptable inert carrier.

=> d L22 1-4 ibib abs

L22 ANSWER 1 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:922003 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:363100
TITLE: Determining the effect of compounds on the ability of a subject to control their weight and compositions to reduce the effect of such compounds
INVENTOR(S): Buchanan-Baillie-Hamilton, Paula Frances; Peck, Julian Claude
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): UK
SOURCE: Brit. UK Pat. Appl., 89 pp.
CODEN: BAXXDU
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
GB 2370504	A	20020703	GB 2001-17052	20010712
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			GB 2000-19327 A	20000808

AB A method of determining the extent of the effect of a target compound on the ability of a test subject to control their weight The method comprises the steps of determining the degree or severity by which the compound affects each of

a plurality of weight controlling systems present in the subject, determining the
persistence of the compound in the subject and calculating the effect as a function of these values. The effect of target compds. including pesticides, environmental pollutants, organic solvents and heavy metals may be determined Weight controlling systems that may be considered include the hormonal system, metabolism and muscular activity. A method of determining the effect of an item on the ability of a subject to control their weight comprises determining the amount in the item of a plurality of target compds. which effect the ability of the subject to control their weight A method of determining the extent to which a subject has had their ability to control their
weight inhibited comprises determining the amount in the subject of a plurality of
compds. which have an effect on the ability of the subject to control their weight Compns. to reduce the effect of one or more target compds. present in a subject which effect the ability of the subject to control their weight comprise one or more micronutrients or target compound absorbants which reduce the level of and/or counteract the effect of the target compds. The compns. may be used in the treatment of obesity.

L22 ANSWER 2 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:34713 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:83678
TITLE: Compositions for rapid and non-irritating transdermal delivery of pharmaceutically active agents and methods for formulating such compositions and delivery thereof
INVENTOR(S): Kirby, Kenneth B.; Pettersson, Berno
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Transdermal Technologies, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 92 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
WO 2000001351	A1	20000113	WO 1999-US15297		19990707
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW					
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG					
CA 2336682	A1	20000113	CA 1999-2336682		19990707
CA 2336682	C	20061010			
AU 9949725	A1	20000124	AU 1999-49725		19990707
EP 1094781	A1	20010502	EP 1999-933731		19990707
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO					
JP 2002519366	T	20020702	JP 2000-557798		19990707
US 2003104040	A1	20030605	US 2002-74497		20020211
US 6787152	B2	20040907			
US 2004202709	A1	20041014	US 2004-831416		20040423
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1998-91910P	P	19980707
			WO 1999-US15297	W	19990707
			US 2000-381095	A3	20000511
			US 2002-74497	A3	20020211

AB Pharmaceutical compns. for the transdermal administration of a medicament or other active agent by topical application of the composition to the skin of humans or other animals are described. Methodol. for formulating such compns. which provide for very rapid uptake of the medicament and

transmigration into and through the skin to either fatty tissues or the vascular system, while minimizing irritation to the skin and/or immunol. response, is based on a transdermal delivery system (TDS) wherein the medicament is modified to form a true solution in a complex formed from particular solvents and solvent and solute modifiers in combination with skin stabilizers. Uptake of the medicament is further facilitated and made more rapid by including forskolin or other source of cellular energy, namely induction of cAMP or cGMP. Selection of specific solvents and solvent and solute modifiers and other functional ingredients and the amts. thereof are chosen such that there is a balance between the sum of the mole-moments [(molar amount of each individual ingredient) X (dipole moment of that ingredient)] of the delivery system and the sum of the molar moments of the composition in which the medicament is dissolved. Preferably, the van der Waals forces of the delivery system is also similarly matched to the van der Waals forces of the total composition, namely, delivery system plus active agent. A cream for promoting cellulite removal contained conjugated linoleic acid 0.3, aescin 0.1, pyridoxal-5-phosphate 0.001, licorice (20 % glycyrrhizic acid) 0.05, ephedrine 0.5, theophylline 1.5, olive oil 2, carnitine 0.3, methylsulfonylmethane 2, ascorbyl palmitate 0.015, lemon oil 0.8, α-lipoic acid 0.2, lauricidin 2, andogen DHT 4.65, allantoin 0.3, vitamin E acetate 0.25, dexpanthenol 2, propylene glycol 2, and water q.s. to 100 %.

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L22 ANSWER 3 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:388632 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:67813
TITLE: Pharmaceutical compositions containing phytoestrogens for the treatment of diabetic male sexual dysfunction
INVENTOR(S): Shlyankevich, Mark
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bio-Virus Research Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 3 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5523087	A	19960604	US 1995-389006	19950215

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1995-389006 19950215

AB A pharmaceutical composition is disclosed for the treatment of diabetic male sexual dysfunction, which comprises: (a) 45 to 60 parts by weight of one or more phytoestrogen compds. calculated as a free aglycon form of isoflavone; (b) 0 to 400, preferably 200 to 300, parts by weight of phosphatidylcholine; (c) 10 to 50 parts by weight of β-sitosterol; (d) 0 to 300, preferably 30 to 100, parts by weight of Damiana leaf dry extract; (e) 0 to 15, preferably 1 to 3 parts by weight of vitamin A; (f) 0 to 250, preferably 20 to 100, parts by weight of vitamin B1; (g) 0 to 300, preferably 50 to 150, parts by weight of vitamin B6; (h) 0 to 100, preferably 10 to 70, parts by weight of vitamin E; (i) 0 to 300, preferably 50 to 200, parts by weight of calcium contained in a biol. acceptable calcium salt; (j) 0 to 750, preferably 300 to 500, parts by weight of magnesium contained in a biol. acceptable magnesium salt; and (k) 0 to 100, preferably 10 to 90 parts by weight of zinc contained in a biol. acceptable zinc salt; in admixt. with a biol. acceptable inert carrier.

L22 ANSWER 4 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:491327 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:281655
TITLE: Preclinical efficacy evaluation of potential

chemopreventive agents in animal carcinogenesis models: methods and results from the NCI Chemoprevention Drug Development Program

AUTHOR(S): Steele, Vernon E.; Moon, Richard C.; Lubet, Ronald A.; Grubbs, Clinton J.; Reddy, Bandaru S.; Wargovich, Michael; McCormick, David L.; Pereira, Michael A.; Crowell, James A.; et al.

CORPORATE SOURCE: DCPC, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, 20892, USA

SOURCE: Journal of Cellular Biochemistry (1994), (Suppl. 20), 32-54
CODEN: JCEBD5; ISSN: 0730-2312

PUBLISHER: Wiley-Liss

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB In the NCI, Chemoprevention Branch drug development program, potential chemopreventive agents are evaluated for efficacy against chemical carcinogen-induced tumors in animal models. This paper summarizes the results of 144 agents in 352 tests using various animal efficacy models. Of these results, 146 were pos., representing 85 different agents. The target organs selected for the animals model are representative of high-incidence human cancers. The assays include inhibition of tumors induced by MNU in hamster trachea, DEN in hamster lung, AOM in rat colon (including inhibition of AOM-induced aberrant crypts), MAM in mouse colon, DMBA and MNU in rat mammary glands, DMBA promoted by TPA in mouse skin, and OH-BBN in mouse bladder. The agents tested may be classified into various pharmacol. and chemical structural categories that are relevant to their chemopreventive potential. These categories include antiestrogens, antiinflammatories (e.g., NSAIDs), antioxidants, arachidonic acid metabolism inhibitors, GST and GSH enhancers, ODC inhibitors, protein kinase C inhibitors, retinoids and carotenoids, organosulfur compds., calcium compds., vitamin D3 and analogs, and phenolic compds. (e.g., flavonoids). The various categories of compds. have different spectra of efficacy in animal models. In hamster lung, GSH-enhancing agents and antioxidants appear to have high potential for inhibiting carcinogenesis. In the colon, NSAIDs and other antiinflammatory agents appear particularly promising. Likewise, NSAIDs are very active in mouse bladder. In rat mammary glands, retinoids and antiestrogens (as would be expected) are efficacious. Several of the chems. evaluated also appear to eb promising chemopreventive agents based on their activity in several of the animal models. Particularly, the ODC inhibitor DFMO was active in the colon, mammary glands, the bladder models, while the dithiolthione, oltipraz, was efficacious in all the models listed above (i.e., lung, colon, mammary glands, skin, and bladder).

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=> s L6 and cosmetic
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         63441 COSMETICS
         80606 COSMETIC
                 (COSMETIC OR COSMETICS)
L23           1 L6 AND COSMETIC

=> d L23 ibib abs
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L23 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:922003 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:363100

TITLE: Determining the effect of compounds on the ability of a subject to control their weight and compositions to reduce the effect of such compounds

INVENTOR(S): Buchanan-Baillie-Hamilton, Paula Frances; Peck, Julian Claude

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): UK

SOURCE: Brit. UK Pat. Appl., 89 pp.

CODEN: BAXXDU
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
GB 2370504	A	20020703	GB 2001-17052	20010712
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			GB 2000-19327 A	20000808

AB A method of determining the extent of the effect of a target compound on the ability of a test subject to control their weight The method comprises the steps of determining the degree or severity by which the compound affects each of a plurality of weight controlling systems present in the subject, determining the persistence of the compound in the subject and calculating the effect as a function of these values. The effect of target compds. including pesticides, environmental pollutants, organic solvents and heavy metals may be determined Weight controlling systems that may be considered include the hormonal system, metabolism and muscular activity. A method of determining the effect of an item on the ability of a subject to control their weight comprises determining the amount in the item of a plurality of target compds. which effect the ability of the subject to control their weight A method of determining the extent to which a subject has had their ability to control their weight inhibited comprises determining the amount in the subject of a plurality of compds. which have an effect on the ability of the subject to control their weight Compns. to reduce the effect of one or more target compds. present in a subject which effect the ability of the subject to control their weight comprise one or more micronutrients or target compound absorbants which reduce the level of and/or counteract the effect of the target compds. The compns. may be used in the treatment of obesity.

```
=> s vitamin A
        195476 VITAMIN
         56187 VITAMINS
        217321 VITAMIN
                (VITAMIN OR VITAMINS)
      20522344 A
L24      34940 VITAMIN A
                (VITAMIN(W)A)

=> s L6 and L24
L25           4 L6 AND L24

=> logoff
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LOGOFF? (Y)/N/HOLD:y
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DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)    SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                   ENTRY    SESSION
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